MAR 1952 51-4C

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

25X1 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1 [redacted]

25X1 COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 2 Apr 1953

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE PUBLISHED 2 - 31 Dec 1952

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1 [redacted]

DECEMBER 1952 DATA ON USSR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION; FALL SOWING; GRAIN, SEED, AND FIBER DELIVERIES TO STATE

25X1 [redacted]

Estonian SSR

The Saesaareskaya Interkolkhoz Hydroelectric Power Station in Pyl'vaskiy Rayon was opened for operation on 28 December.(1)

Lithuanian SSR

Recently, an electric power station went into operation in Pergale Kolkhoz in Zhagarskiy Rayon. New electric power stations are under construction in Kel'meskiy, Birzhayskiy, Vabal'ninkskiy, Pasval'skiy, and other rayons.(2)

Ukrainian SSR

As of 25 November, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast had fulfill d the 1952 plan for delivery of maize to the state and had delivered 1,250,000 more pud of maize than as of the same date in 1951.

As of 25 November, the 1952 plan for delivery of grain had been fulfilled 109.9 percent, including that for wheat 122.1 percent and that for millet 157 percent. The plan for delivery of sunflowers had been fulfilled 101.2 percent and that for flax seed 146.1 percent; 6,487 more metric tons of sunflowers and 1,322 more metric tons of flax seed had been delivered than as of 25 November 1951.

As of 25 November, the 1952 plan for delivery of vegetables had been fulfilled 104.6 percent and 32.6 percent more vegetables delivered than as of the same date in 1951. The plan for delivery of drupaceous fruits had been fulfilled 120 percent.

The plan for plowing of winter fallow in kolkhozes of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast had been fulfilled 100 percent by 25 November; kolkhozes had fully supplied themselves with seed for sowing in 1953.(3)

As of 15 December, Zaporozhskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of grain (including maize) to the state 110.3 percent and had delivered 5,951,000 more pud of grain than as of the same date in 1951.

As of 15 December, the plan for delivery of food grains had been met 121.1 percent, that for coarse grains 218.5 percent. The plan for delivery of maize had been met 100.4 percent and 2,591,000 more pud of maize had been delivered than as of 15 December 1951. The plan for delivery of sunflower seeds had been fulfilled 108.2 percent and 549,000 more pud had been delivered than in 1951.

As of 15 December, other 1952 delivery plan fulfillments were as follows: flax fiber, 128.9 percent; castor beans, 104 percent; sesame, 125 percent; hay, 103.9 percent; potatoes, 105.8 percent; vegetables, 106.7 percent; cucurbits, 128.7 percent; grapes 122 percent; 1952 deliveries exceeded 1951 deliveries as follows: flax fiber, 29.1 percent; castor beans, 53.7 percent; hay, 18.2 percent; potatoes, 261 percent; vegetables, 44 percent; cucurbits, 48.3 percent; and grapes, 10.1 percent.

Kolkhozes of Zaporozhskaya Oblast have fulfilled the 1952 plan for plowing of winter fallow 100.1 percent and the plan for procurement of coarse fodder for collectivized livestock 101.3 percent, including hay 107.2 percent.(4)

Kolkhozes of Sumskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of hemp fiber to the state 100 percent by 17 December; almost twice as much fiber had been delivered than as of the same date in 1951. Deliveries are continuing.(5)

Rovenskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1952 for delivery of flax fiber and seed to the state 100.3 percent by 25 December; 243.6 percent more fiber had been delivered than as of the same date in 1951; the plan for delivery of flax seed had been fulfilled 121.6 percent and 68.5 percent more seed delivered than in 1951.(6)

In 1952, the area under irrigation in Izmail'skaya Oblast increased by more than 3,200 hectares.(7)

There are now 4,772 rural hydroelectric and steam electric power plants in operation in the Ukrainian SSR. Electrification of MTS and sovkhozes in the republic has been completed. The capacity of all rural electric power stations is now three times as great as before the war.

In 1952, 25 hydroelectric stations and seven stations operating on peat went into operation. These included the Letavskaya GES on the Ebruch River and the Lotashovskaya GES on the Gniloy Tikich River in Katerinopol'skiy Rayon, Kievskaya Oblast. The Letavskaya GES serves 12 kolkhozes in Chemerovetskiy Rayon, Kamenets-Podol'skaya Oblast; its power is used to operate radios, in connection with livestock farm and repair shop operations, and for pumping water, cleaning grain, and other operations in addition to lighting homes, clubs, and libraries.

In December 1952, the construction of 14 additional interkolkhoz hydroelectric power stations is being completed; these stations include the Kuntsevskaya GES on the Vorskla River in Novo-Sanzharskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, and the Vasil'kovskaya GES on the Volch'ya River in Vasil'kovskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

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Kamenets-Podol'skaya Oblast is a leader among the oblasts of the republic in the construction of interkolkhoz electric power stations. In this oblast, five hydroelectric and four steam electric power stations have been built in 1952.(8)

Construction of the Vasil'kovskaya Interkolkhoz GES in the rayon center of Vasil'kovka on the Volch'ya River in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast has been completed; it is the first interkolkhoz GES in the oblast. Twenty-two kilometers of transmission lines have been strung in the rayon center and the three kolkhozes which the station serves. The station will produce power before the beginning of 1953.(9)

Georgian SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic had fulfilled the 1952 plan for sowing of winter wheat by 5 December; over 84,000 more hectares of winter wheat had been sown than as of the same date in 1951. Sowing is continuing.(10)

In 1950, kolkhozes of Yugo-Osetinskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast sowed 14,700 hectares of wheat; in 1951, they sowed more than 16,000 hectares; in 1947, the area sown to wheat in the oblast is to be increased to 32,000 hectares.(11)

Armenian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of raw cotton in rayons of the republic, as of 3 December:

Rayon	Fulfillment	Rayon	Fulfillment
Artashatskiy	84.31	Vedinskiy	78.01
Echmiadzinskiy	73.91	Zangibasarskiy	65.40
Oktemberyanskiy	84.38	Republic as a whole	78.28 (12)

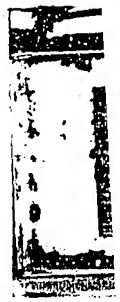
Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic are receiving twice as much mineral fertilizer for application to fields which will produce the 1953 harvest as they received for the 1952 harvest. The quantity being received should make it possible to fertilize the entire areas devoted to industrial, grain, and other agricultural crops.(13)

RSFSR

During the postwar period, the area sown to fodder crops increased as follows in Tatarskaya ASSR: perennial grasses, 300 percent; annual grasses, 200 percent; ensilage crops, 500 percent; and fodder root crops, 100 percent.(14)

In 1952, 13 rural electric power stations went into operation in Arkhangelskaya Oblast. These included the Chekuyevskaya GES in the Put'k Kommunismu Kolkhoz, Kingskaya GES in Vel'skiy Rayon, and Fedovskaya GES in Priozernyy Rayon. The Kleshchevskaya Steam Electric Power Station in Onezhskiy Rayon is being readied for operation.(15)

During the postwar years, several dozen hydroelectric power stations have been built on the Sosna River in Orlovskaya Oblast. In the next few years, 24 more GES are to be built on the Sosna and its tributaries. The Agarkovskaya GES will have a capacity of 1,760 kilowatts; its control reservoir will have a useful capacity of 90.2 million cubic meters of water. Survey work is being completed for construction of the Ust'-Svishnevskaya GES with a capacity of 2,040 kilowatts. The 24 new stations will permit electrification of 232 consolidated kolkhozes, 33 MTS and LES, 13 sovkhozes, and seven rayon centers, and irrigation of 46,000 hectares of land.(16)



Uzbek SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of raw cotton in oblasts of the republic:

Oblast	1 Dec (17)	10 Dec (18)	25 Dec (19)
Andizhanskaya	89.43	91.42	93.82
Bukharskaya	101.47	102.52	103.05
Ferganskaya	77.58	79.77	81.89
Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR	70.22	72.55	73.86
Kashka-Dar'inskaya	133.86	135.97	137.74
Khorezmskaya	81.84	83.00	83.78
Namanganskaya	86.36	88.93	92.27
Samarkandskaya	80.99	85.51	89.79
Surkhan-Dar'inskaya	93.04	97.21	100.36
Tashkentskaya	85.33	87.67	90.79

As of 25 December, sovkhozes of the republic had fulfilled the 1952 plan for procurement of raw cotton 94.11 percent.(19)

Since the beginning of 1952, 17 kolkhoz GES have been built in the republic. Construction of nine more GES is approaching completion. In 1953, it is planned to build a number of large interkolkhoz GES, the capacity of which is to be 50 percent greater than that of the kolkhoz GES put into operation in 1952.(20)

Turkmen SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of raw cotton in oblasts of the republic:

Oblast	1 Dec (21)	12 Dec (22)	13 Dec (23)	15 Dec (24)
Ashkhabadskaya	102.60	107.83	108.16	108.65
Chardzhouskaya	86.91	89.82	89.93	90.10
Maryyskaya	93.69	100.60	101.03	101.53
Tashauzskaya	62.62	65.24	65.39	65.72

Tadzhik SSR

Devised by workers of the Kolkhozabadskaya MTS, a new method of processing kurak (unopened cotton bolls) is now being used by all MTS of Kulyabskaya Oblast. Formerly, the wet bolls were first dried in driers and then run through fiber extration machines. Now, according to the new method, the bolls are first crushed, then dried, and finally subjected to the extraction process. Preliminary crushing of the unopened bolls cuts drying time by two thirds and reduces wear of extraction machine parts by one half.(25)

Kirgiz SSR

In 1952, sovkhozes of the republic delivered 48.8 percent more grain to the estate than in 1951.(26)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 plan for procurement of raw cotton in oblasts of the republic:

Oblast	1 Dec (27)	10 Dec (28)	25 Dec (29)
Dzhalal-Abadskaya	83.53	84.77	87.02
Frunzenskaya	76.76	78.39	82.10
Oshskaya	82.01	83.52	86.55

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4. Ibid., 19 Dec 52
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9. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 27 Dec 52
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12. Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Dec 52
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26. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Dec 52
27. Ibid., 2 Dec 52
28. Ibid., 11 Dec 52
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